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cells; (2) from mesenchyme cells; and (3) from endocardial cells that become freed. In the adult, both white and red cells may arise in the mesenchyme of the liver. According to this writer some of the ductless glands, as thymus and spleen, arise from the entrance and multiplication of migratory cells within the sheaths of certain blood vessels.

THE ADULT OF THE PEARL-PRODUCING PARASITE OF THE OYSTER.

T. Southwell (Ceylon Marine Biological Reports V:1911) believes that he has demonstrated the probability that the adult of the worm, which in the larval stage stimulates the formation of the pearl in the oyster, is *Tetrarhynchus unionifactor* and may occur in the Elasmobranchs that feed upon oysters. The adult worm was found in specimens of fish which had been kept in an enclosure and fed on infected oysters,—whereas similar fish not so fed were destitute of them.

EFFECT OF TESTIS EXTRACT ON FEMALES.

Since the discovery of the role of hormones in the blood and of the influence of the products of sex glands on the development of the secondary sex characters in males, efforts have been made to determine to what extent male characters can be induced in females thru the influence of male hormones.

Geoffrey Smith (Q. T. M. S. 1911) fails to find any evidence that the internal secretions of the testis of the cock, when injected into the female, tends to produce the secondary sexual characters of the male.

SEXUALITY IN SPORES OF MOSSES.

Marchal (Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 1911) says that a dioecious moss (e. g. *Brachium caespitium*), is really heterosporous, and that half the spores produce protonemata from which male, and half from which female, gametophytes arise exclusively. He claims that this dioecism begins in the tetrad,—two spores from each tetrad producing male, and two female, gametophytes. This suggests the Mendelian segregation of sex characters.